

Showers Tonight; Friday  
Cloudy and Warmer.

# The Washington Times

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## FIRST STEPS TAKEN BY COMMISSIONER TO REGULATE CARS

Ruling Asked of Interstate  
Commerce Commission  
As to Authority.

## REPORT OF MR. EDDY BEARS OUT CHARGES

Many Open Cars Reported As Idle  
In Barns With Closed  
Ones In Service.

Declaring that the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Capital Traction Company have a large number of open street cars in good repair and ready for operation, which are being kept in the barns, while closed cars are being operated on the various lines throughout the city, the District Railway Commission today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to render an opinion as to whether the law gives it the right to compel the traction companies to operate at least a reasonable number of open cars.

The action of the Railway Commission was the result of the hundreds of complaints which have been filed with that body by The Times in behalf of the patrons of the two street car companies, and a special report on the subject prepared by Mr. Eddy, Secretary of the Street Railway Commission.

Mr. Eddy has made a most thorough investigation of the equipment of the street car companies, and his report substantiates the charges made by The Times and by the patrons of the street car companies.

**Action Officially Advised.**

As a result of his investigations Mr. Eddy reaches the conclusion that should it be found "to be possible and practicable to require the local street car companies to operate at least a certain proportion of open cars on every city line, some action should be taken which would bring about that result."

Mr. Eddy calls attention to the fact that there is some doubt as to whether the Interstate Commerce Commission has power under existing law to compel the street car companies to put on more open cars, and for that reason suggests that the Railway Commission should first obtain an opinion from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Eddy's report demonstrates quite clearly that the Washington Railway and Electric Company is the most greivous offender in refusing to meet the demand of its patrons by furnishing open cars which are included in their equipment, ready for operation, but which are lying idle in the car barns.

**Times' Charges Borne Out.**

The report also bears out the assertion made by The Times on July 5 that instead of the ten open cars which Superintendent Moffett declared were being operated on the Mt. Pleasant line of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, there were in fact but five open cars running on that line.

There is another feature of the report which is illustrative of the policy of the Washington Railway and Electric Company in ignoring the demands of the people who make its financial success possible. On June 21, 1909, the District Railway Commission ordered the enforcement of the regulation requiring the street car companies to equip all their cars with fenders. The regulation was made effective on September 1 of the same year, but at the request of both companies the enforcement of the regulation was postponed until January 1 of the present year in order that the open cars might continue in operation during the warm weather.

**Fenders Not On Cars.**

In the case of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, forty of these open cars which were in operation last summer are still in the

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## WEATHER REPORT.

The temperatures have not changed materially, and are near the normal over the Mississippi valley, the Eastern and Southern States. Unusually high temperatures were recorded Wednesday in California and the extreme Southwest, the maximum temperature reported being 115 degrees at Yuma, Ariz.

The indications are that the center of the northern storm area will move down the St. Lawrence valley, and it will cause thunder showers this afternoon and tonight in the middle Atlantic States.

The temperature will not change materially east of the Mississippi river, except that it will be somewhat higher Friday in the middle Atlantic States.

**FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.**

Thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; Friday partly cloudy, with rising temperature; moderate south, shifting to westerly, winds, with squalls this afternoon.

TEMPERATURES.	
5 a. m.	72
9 a. m.	77
11 a. m.	82
1 p. m.	85
3 p. m.	87
5 p. m.	85
7 p. m.	82
9 p. m.	78

SUN TABLE.	
Sun rises.	4:40
Sun sets.	7:29

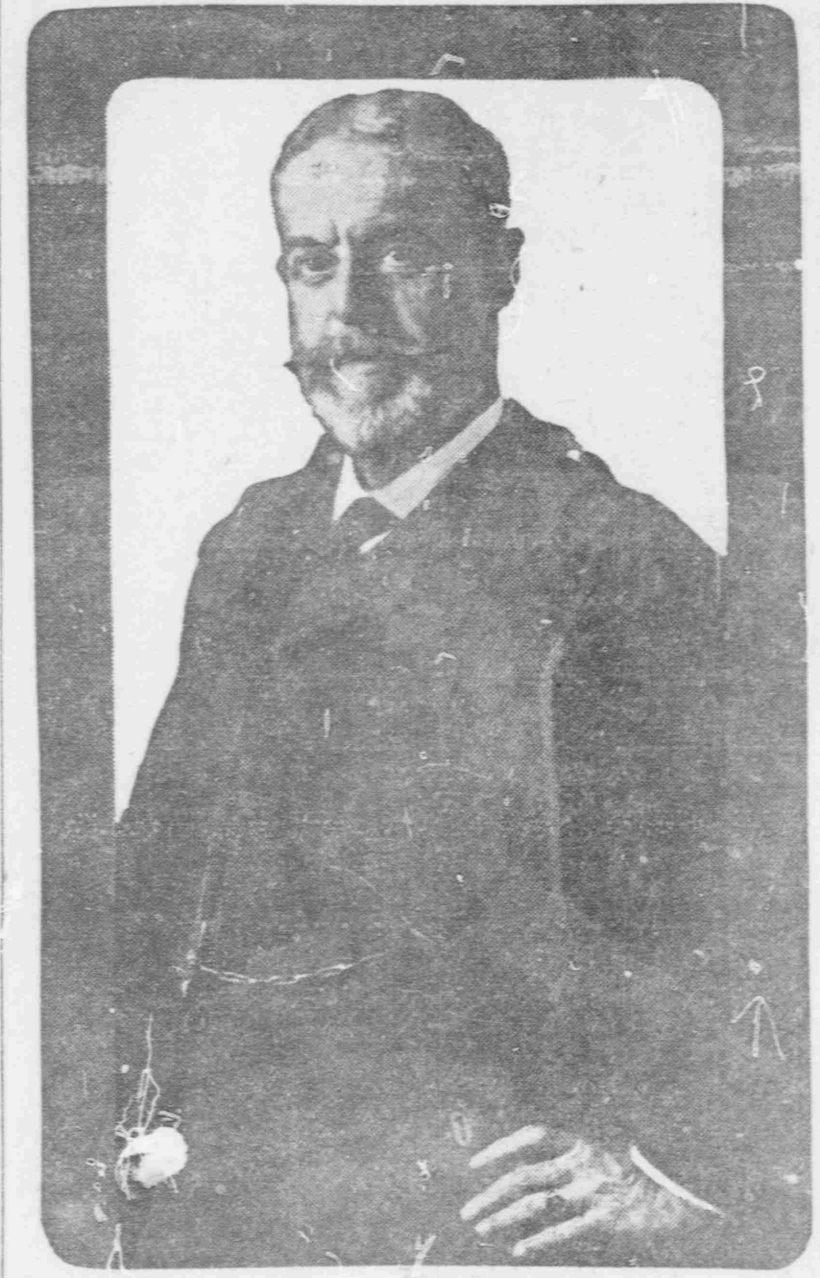
TIDE TABLE.	
Today—High tide, 8:10 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. Low tide, 2:45 a. m. and 2:55 p. m.	
Tomorrow—High tide, 9:02 a. m. and 9:28 p. m. Low tide, 3:35 a. m. and 3:47 p. m.	

**CONDITION OF THE WATER.**

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., July 7.—Shenandoah very muddy and Potomac clear this morning.

Windows Glazed for \$1.25.  
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.  
—Adn.

## E. FRANCIS RIGGS CALLED BY DEATH



E. FRANCIS RIGGS.

Head of Realty Company Stricken At Summer Home In  
Connecticut on Eve of Starting Abroad to  
Spend the Summer.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 7.—E. Francis Riggs, head of the Riggs Realty Company of Washington, D. C. and member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of that city, died at his summer home here about midnight, after a long illness.

Death was unexpected, as all arrangements had been made for him to start abroad next week.

His wife, who was Miss Dora Thayer, of Washington, and his son, E. Francis Riggs, Jr., were with him. He is survived by another son, who is now on his way to Europe.

The body will be taken to Washington, where the services will be held Saturday.

Arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Riggs will be made this evening or tomorrow morning, when the wishes of the family are learned. George Howard, a nephew of Mr. Riggs, will have charge of the arrangements here, it is understood. The services will be held Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Riggs was fifty-nine years of age, and had been in bad health for some months. The direct cause of his death, according to dispatches received here this morning, was angina pectoris.

Letters from New London during the past few days have indicated that Mr. Riggs was much improved. He left here less than a month ago, and was at that time regarded as a very sick man. He placed himself in the care of his physicians immediately on his arrival in New London, and the state of his health had improved so much that letters received a day or two ago detailed plans for a summer trip to Europe, with a stay at one of the

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## "I WANT TO BECOME A GREAT VIOLINIST," CRIES RUNAWAY LAD

Washington Boy With Price-  
less Cremona Arrested  
In New York.

## JUST GOING ABOARD VESSEL FOR EUROPE

"Father Wants Me to Enter Gov-  
ernment Service," Is the Plaint  
of George Moskey.

NEW YORK, July 7.—If fearlessness, determination and pluck, combined with genius, mean anything, George A. Moskey, sixteen years old, of Washington, arrested today as he boarded the steamship United States, in Hoboken, is going to be the greatest violinist that ever lived.

The boy was arrested on a telegram from the police of Washington to Chief of Police Hayes, of Hoboken. His father asked that he be kept from leaving this country, as he has other plans for him. The boy had not a cent of money, but he carried into the focus of the ship, where he has arranged to work his way across the ocean, a priceless Cremona violin.

**Father's Plans.**

"My father wants me to be a lawyer and get into the government service," young Moskey told the recorder. "But I am going to be a violinist. My instructor in Washington, Cornelius Emil Christiani has taught me all he knows, and he has told me I can play better than he can play. I was offered \$5 a week to play in vaudeville. I am not after money. I want to be a great musician."

The boy clung to his violin as he stood before the recorder. It was his only possession. "If I had a boy like you," said the recorder, "I would let him go on his way and feel proud of him."

"I worked my way here from Washington," the boy continued, "and had arranged to work my way to the other side of the United States, which was Italy. I had no money, but I felt certain that I could play my violin before any artist in Europe, and have him tell me to get the finish to my musical education."

**Real Cremona.**

The boy's violin was given to him by his teacher. Stamped in it in very fine letters that can be read only by the use of the microscope is the following: "Andreas Jananzetti, alias Sante Dalberine—Italian prison colony, Cremona, 1735."

A legend that goes with the instrument is that the prisoner at Cremona labored with such love and care in making the violin, that he took his own life sixteen years to turn it out completed. Recorder McGovern held young Moskey in his arms, and wept.

The boy's father is hasty in his decision to get him to Europe, but he may regret it. He has no money to get a start in Europe with the great master musicians. George declares that he will not give up his music for the law or anything else.

## FATHER HEARS NEWS; GOES TO NEW YORK

Carrying a violin case in one hand and a traveling bag in the other, fifteen-year-old George A. Moskey left his home, 635 I street northwest, last Friday morning.

When he failed to return that evening, his father, Thomas A. Moskey, made inquiry in the neighborhood, and learned that he was seen leaving the house with his violin and traveling case. Mr. Moskey suspected at once that the boy had started off in the hope of carrying out his oft-expressed desire to study music abroad.

But Mr. Moskey thought his son was too young to go away by himself—even to study to become a great violinist—and he began to look for him. He turned in an effort to learn the boy's whereabouts. Going to Police Headquarters, he had the boy's description telegraphed to all Eastern seaports, with instructions to detain his son.

This afternoon the following message was received at the Detective Bureau from Patrick Hays, Jr., chief of police at Hoboken, N. J.:

"We have Moskey in custody. Wire me disposition."

There were five in the party, Senator A. J. Beveridge, of Indiana, an insurgent; Senator T. H. Carter, of Montana, a standstill; Robert Bass, Republican candidate for governor of New Hampshire; Winston Churchill, leader of the reform element in New Hampshire; and James R. Sheffield, who was fire marshal of New York city under Mayor Strong.

On their arrival none had any statement to make as to the purpose of their visit.

"I don't know what we are going to say," remarked Senator Beveridge. "Perhaps we can let you know when we get back from the hill."

Senators Dooliver and Cummins of Iowa, who had been expected, failed to appear. They will see the former President late in the afternoon.

The line-up of the conference today gives some idea of the scope of activity that Mr. Roosevelt has mapped out for himself.

The former President in inviting Senator Beveridge, entertains a man who has been known heretofore as in sympathy with the progressive element.

Mr. Roosevelt, if he is trying to take hold of the insurgent fight as he has indicated would, it is believe, be able to count on the support of Senator Carter. At least it is to sound him who has been known heretofore as in sympathy with the progressive element.

In having Churchill and Bass at the conference Mr. Roosevelt has given a hint that he may get into the fight to obtain the Republican nomination for governor for Bass.

## MRS. FRANK GOULD SETS WEDDING DAY



MRS. HELEN KELLY GOULD.

New York Society Hears Date When Divorcee Will Be-  
come Bride of Ralph Thomas Is July 15, But  
Place Is Still a Secret.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The topic that is uppermost today in the discussions of society is the announcement that Mrs. Helen Kelly Gould, who divorced Frank J. Gould May 23, 1906, is to be married July 15 to Ralph Thomas, of 763 Fifth avenue, a nephew of Washington Thomas, president of the Sugar Trust.

The ceremony will not be performed by a Catholic priest, although Mrs. Gould is a member of that church, because of the fact that she is a divorcee. The place where the wedding will take place has not been announced, nor the hour. The ceremony will be witnessed, it is said, by members of the Thomas and Kelly families and a very few friends.

Mr. Thomas, it is said, has engaged passage for Europe and will sail as soon as he and Mrs. Gould are married. Their honeymoon will be spent in Europe.

For nearly a year Mr. Thomas has been attentive to Mrs. Gould, and there have been repeated reports that they

were to be married, but each time the reports have been denied. Mrs. Gould is at her bungalow at Sands Point, L. I., and efforts to reach her by telephone were met with the statement that the telephone receiver at her home had been of the hook for hours.

Last January it was announced that the pair were to be married, but the wedding is said to have been postponed for two reasons. One was the death of Mr. Thomas' father, Joseph B. Thomas, who was a director of the Sugar Trust, who left him a fortune of \$1,102,382. It was said that the other reason was the opposition of his mother. Rumor had it at that time that Mrs. Thomas objected because of family reasons which were never divulged.

When the plans were made for the wedding last January, a round-the-world wedding trip was decided upon. The pair were to have gone to California and motored over that State. Then they planned, it is said, to go to the Hawaiian Islands and spend some time

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## PROPERTY OF G. W. U. SELLS FOR \$550,000

After Mortgages Are Paid  
\$100,000 Will Remain to  
Finance Institution.

Negotiations have practically been concluded for the sale of the George Washington University property on the southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets northwest, the price to be \$550,000.

The present structures are to be torn down, and a modern business building will be erected on the site of the present main building and law school.

It was impossible today to obtain confirmation of the story other than from the reliability of the source of information, which is unquestionable.

Mr. Snow, chairman of the executive committee of the trustees of the university, when asked for confirmation of the rumor, admitted that negotiations were under way, but said that a number of trustees were out of the city, and that for this reason the sale could not have been consummated yesterday as reported.

**Certain Negotiations Concluded.**

It is certain, however, that the negotiations have been concluded, even if the actual transfer has not taken place. The property referred to has a frontage of 123 feet on Fifteenth street, 124 feet on H street, and other frontages on an alley, which will make the total area about 20,219 square feet. This would make the cost per square foot a little over \$27.

The property has been on the market for two years.

The trustees have been holding off for their price. George Howard, treasurer of the National Savings and Trust Company, held an option on it at one time with \$20,000 as the price, but he did not execute it.

There is a blanket mortgage of \$50,000 on all the property of the George Washington University. The terms of the sale require payments of nearly the entire

(Continued on Page Nine.)

## PAY CHECK FAMILIES FOR CENSUS GIRLS CAUSES TROUBLE

Money Held Back, Fair  
Workers Cannot Settle  
With Tradesmen.

## CREDIT VANISHING, DISTRESS INCREASES

Payments Halted By Check-up  
Will Be Made In Three Days,  
Durand Explains.

An insurrection is threatened at the Census Bureau.

The fire has been smoldering for a week, while Director Durand sat unsuspecting at his desk, and scores of distressed and wrought-up girls employed at the punching machines in the Bureau made heated remarks about Uncle Sam as an employer, and took their first lessons in the gentle art of putting off the landlady or persuading the landlady to wait.

It is the sad, sad story of the pay day that did not come. Of course, it will come along some old time. That, say the girls, is just what they have assured the landlady and the laundress.

But when? That is what the landlady and the laundress always ask in return.

**No Envelopes Appear.**

When July 1, supposedly pay day at the Census Bureau, arrived, it brought no pay envelope to the girls who are doing piece work at the machines on which schedules of the census enumerators are transferred to small printed cards, from which the final count is made by census experts.

These girls, many of whom had come to Washington from distant cities, and were without friends here, declare that they were placed in a hazardous position when on July 1 they did not receive the approximate sum of \$5 due them from the Census Bureau.

From the more spirited ones among them there arose a storm of protest, with the result, they say, that \$10 was allowed on July 2 to those who were in urgent need of cash. Some girls, it is said, while in need, were too proud to give their names as among those who could not wait for the full payment of salary, and wired home to father for a loan.

**They Don't Understand.**

"We don't know why we weren't paid," said a chorus of voices, when a group of girls was seen by a Times representative.

As early as June 25, numbers of us had become sufficiently expert on the punching machines to be transferred from the annual salary basis of payment to the basis of payment by piece, or 20 cents for every hundred.

"I have just \$3 in cash," said another of the girls, "and I am sure I can't have to be paid before we get any money. But when are they going to be verified? We want to know. We have asked our fathers, and we can't get any satisfaction."

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**Sad, Mad Lot.**

"We owe the landlady. We owe everybody we've had any dealings with in Washington. All we have got here is a little credit," they say individually and in unison. And they're a mad, sad lot of girls. Not knowing just whom to blame exactly they feel like blaming everybody.

"Here those Congressmen have gone away for the summer without looking after us," charged one of the insurgents. "My brother-in-law is a Congressman and he says I am going to let him know what trouble I've been in."

Many of the employees are heartily dissatisfied because the Bureau demands that they work on the punching machines by piece payment instead of by regular salary.

**Others Make More.**

They assert that scores of girls are making \$60 per month at clerical work in the Bureau, while those who operate the punching machines have a far more difficult task, and when paid by the piece probably are not able to earn as much as their fellow-workers who fill easier positions.

"That is one of the worst features about our not getting paid," said one of the girls. "We don't know how much is coming to us, for we never have received a payment since being put on piece work, some of us on June 25 and others later. If we can't make as much on piece work as the girls are getting on clerical work, many of us are going to resign and go back to school."

**Durand Surprised.**

Director Durand, of the Census Bureau, when informed this morning by The Times representative of the dissatisfaction existing among the girls at the punching machines, said that this was the first occasion on which the matter had been brought to his attention.

"The girls cannot be paid," he said, "until their work has been verified. This will be in a day or two, now. Inasmuch as the piecework system only went into effect on June 16, and as many of our pieceworkers have been taken on at later dates, the pay was delayed until the work could be systematized."

"In order to accommodate the young women, we notified them that they could draw \$10 on July 2, and several who said that they were inconvenienced by not receiving more than this sum were allowed to draw a larger one."

The irregularity in the pay day is nothing more than would have resulted in any branch of business in which methods of work, and of payment for same, were undergoing a change. We have made every effort to accommodate the employees, not only in providing the most comfortable environment for their work but in the matter of payment."

\$21.40 to Detroit, Mich., and Return Baltimore & Ohio, account B. F. O. Eike, July 11 to 10th, valid for return until July 21st, and may be extended upon payment of fee of \$1.00 until August 21st. Ask agents for particulars.—Adv.